Repairs and supplies.... Roads and avenues..... 4 50 12,566 33,660 242,660 2,660 28,132 50 332 76 Removing sunk, vessels, Docks and slips. Redemption of dogs. Croton aqueduct. Net expenditures \$3,039,413 02 Amount of Appropriations of 1852, subsequent to the estimates of 1852, with descreep of 1852.

City Inspector's Department. 825,000 Cleaning Corporation Docks and Shys. 8,500 County Contingencies 7,000 Contingencies 7,000 Cleaning Streets. 100,000 Cleaning Streets. 100,000 Cleaning Streets.

Fire Department.

Interest on Revenue Bonds.

Lamps and Gas.

Lambs and Places.

Police

Printing

Repairs and Supplies.

Rente. Street Expenses..... SCHEDULE No. III — Premained City Debt. Redeemable from the Sinking Fund, Jan. 2, 1833.

Five per cent. Public Building stock, redeemable in 1836.

Five per cent. Building Losin, stock No. 3, cedeemable in 1879.

73,000

Five per cent. Fire Indominity stock, redeemable in 1888.

Five per cent. Fire Indominity stock, redeemable in 1888.

Five per cent. 402,768 Five per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1830. 3.00, 250, 250, 200
Five per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1830. 2.500, 200
Five per cent. Water Stock redeemable in 1870. 3,000, 000
Five per cent. Water Block of 1849, redeemable in 1875. Water Stock, redeounable in 1800. 2,147,000
Five and six per cent. Croton Water Stock, redecemble in 189. 1,000,000
Seven per cent. Water Loan, redeounable in 1857. 300,400

Schedule No. IV.—Stocks and Securities held by the Com-missioners of the Sinker Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt. Jan. 1, 1851:

Five per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1858... \$29,170 Five per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1870... 291,839 Five per cent. Water Stock redeemable in 1870... 291,839 Five per cent. Water Stock of 1849, redeemable in 1875... 55,800 2.007.025 Five per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemables in 1868. in 1868.
Five percent. Washington-square Iron R. Stock, redeemable in 1858.

......\$3,995,295 ministration of water low missioners of Sink-ing Fund.

crest on stocks.

clean property.

minutation of water lot rent.

est on bonds..... Real estate.
Hack &c., liceuses.
Market celler rent.
Water lot rent. Waste formits
Vault permits
Interest account on real estate
City Seven per cent. Stock paid off.
Killing bulkhead
Personal property
Washington-square, iron R.S.

203,942 51

| Districts | April 2016 | 14.577 54 | Fines and penalities | 4.619 88 | Tavern and excise licenses | 67,372 75 | Mayoralty fees | 670 00 | Croten water rents from Controller | 22,221 73 | Rents of real estate | 8936 517 59
 January 31, paid interest on City debt.
 \$277,947
 21

 May 6, paid interest on City debt.
 183,875
 91

 August 12, paid interest on City debt.
 213,975
 11

 November 11, paid interest on City debt.
 180,441
 64

SCHEDULE No. VII is the law of the Sinking Fund. SCHEDULE NO. VIII is the law of the Sinking Fund.

SCHEDULE NO. VIII is the communication of Mr. Flags
on the city piers and slips, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SCHEDULE NO. IX.—F unded Debt redeemable from Taxation, Jan. 1, 1853.

6 per ct. Bide, Lin. Stk., No. 2, payable Feb. 1, 1852. \$30,000

6 per ct. Bide, Lin. Stk., No. 2, payable Feb. 1, 1853. \$6,000

6 per ct. Bide, Lin. Stk., No. 2, payable Feb. 1, 1854. \$6,000

6 per ct. Bide, Lin. Stk., No. 2, payable Feb. 1, 1854. \$6,000

6 per ct. Bide, Lin. Stk., No. 2, payable Feb. 1, 1855. \$6,000

6 per ct. Wash. Sq. Iron Rail Stk., pay. Nov. 1, 1853. \$6,000

5 per ct. Pub. Bide, Stk., No. 3, pay. Feb. 1, 1857. \$6,000

5 per ct. Pub. Bide, Stk., No. 3, pay. Feb. 1, 1856. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1977. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1879. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1879. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1879. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1871. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1871. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1872. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

5 per ct. N. Y. City Stk. for Docks and Slips, do., 1873. \$6,000

Total debt redeemable from taxation......\$1,005,000
SCHEDULE No. X.
Ferry Rent.
Lessee. Location. Rent. Expres. S. Bowne & Son

F. Smith & Bulketey, Catherine-st, E. R. \$3,500F. Smith & Bulketey, Catherine-st, E. R. \$3,500F. Smith & Whitzehall, \$5,000Winsburg Ferry Co. Grand & Peck Slip. 9,000Houston Ferry Co. Grand & Peck Slip. 9,000Houston Ferry Co. Cordinali-street. 5,750J.C. R. L. & E. A. Sevena Barchy-street. 100Do. do. Holoken. 600-

Christopher-street... Gverneur Sip, E. R.
Greenpourt & 14th st.
Staten Island
The street, N. R.
Robsevelt-street
22d street, E. R.
86th street, N. R.
Bull's Ferry I.
Wall-street 250 1,000 100 3,600 Jacob Sharpe

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1833.

DEAR SIR—The whole amount of money apportioned to your city and county, for the support of Common Schools during the present year. Is \$130,701 do; of this sum \$33, 62 do is payable from the appropriations from the Common during the present year, is \$190.701 00; of this sum \$35. Eve 10 is spayable from the appropriations from the Common School, and United States Deposite Funds. The remainder is payable out of the State tax of \$500.000. The share of this tax to be paid by your city was \$225.070 90, as will appear from a certificate from this Department, which was sent to the Clerk of your county in June last. I have not been informed whether any action has yet been taken by the city authorities to raise this amount, but I take it for granted that the provisions of the statute have been complied with. From the above statement you will perceive that there will be an excess of \$120,971 91 in your hands over and above the amount apportioned to the city after applying its share of the State appropriations. I shall need this amount on or about the lat of Fobrary next, to apply in ayment of deficiencies which exist in several of the countries, and I therefore hope you will then be able to honor my draft for the smannt. Respectfully yours.

(Signed) HENRY S. RANDALL.

Schedule No. XII.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Dec. 27, 1832, the following resolutions were adopted:

Essered, That is pursuance of the subority vested in the Board of Supervisors, there shall be allowed to each of the Justices of the Supervisors, there shall be allowed to each of the Justices of the spreame Court of this State, in the First Justices District, a composer tools for their services of \$41,200, which shall be pead in them, quarterly, out of the County Treasury, in each year after the first day of July, 1852.

terity, out of the County Trensury, in cash year safe; in a state of the Justices of the Justices, That there shall be silvewed to each of the Justices of the said September Court, in their Photreck, the saim of 8 per day in the expenses of such Justices, during each day that they said said one court in the Olys and Chounty of New York; and the value of 84 counts in the Olys and Chounty of New York; and the value of 84 counts in the third said City and Chounty of New York; and the residence, in hald every such Court, and in returning theorets, and that the said server a sains shall be juild out of the County Trensury.

as to the earl City and Caunty from their places of residence, in and every such Court, and in retaining thereto, and that the said servers aims shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

FINANCE DEPARTMENY, NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1836.

Dear Sir I find on the books of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that the sum of \$345 has been drawn from that fund by you for attendance at the meetings of the Commissioners. I do not find any authority for this application of the fund pledged for the payment of the City debt. One object of counting the management of this fund to certain City officers, who have a fixed askey independent of the fund, was to prevent any diversion of the pledged fund for the compensation of the transaction of the pledged fund for the compensation of the transaction of the pledged fund for the compensation of the transaction of the pledged fund for the compensation of the transaction of the property of the fund, was to prevent any diversion of the pledged fund for the compensation for this service, which has covered the management of this service, which has covered the management and paying out of a hundred millions of dullars, and horrowing more than thirty millions. But if in either case money was taken from the Trust Fund to compensate the managers of the trust for earn services, it could only be done by a law of the State, or an ordinance of the Common Council. The precedent of using the tund to compensate the managers of the trust for earn and ordinance of the Common to these suggestions, which to twy mind are complexive. I think the Commissioners of the Staking Fund must have forgotten the little service, of the subming the addition to the accountability of others, page 186 of the ordinance of 1962. This section of the ordinance having relation to the accountability of others, page 186 of the ordinance of 1962. This section is as follows:

Sec 401. No other of the Corporation who shall receive a feed solar or rate of compensation for any service which he may reader to the Compensation of t

To J. R. TAYLOR, Esq.				
SHEDULE No. XIV Statement of the Value of Real and				
Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York,				
with the Amount raised by Tur from the year 1825 to 1852.				
total inclusive.				
		Value of	Total Value	Amount
	Value of	Personal	Heat and	raised by
106	Real Estate, 84,804,050	Estate.	Personal	Tax.
	64,004,050	42,454,951	107, 238, 931	383,758 19
27	. 72.617.726	38,594,156	112,211,926	437,632 02
48	77,139,200	36,879,633	114,019,533	485,751.72
		35,672,635	111,860,066	307,107 24
		37,584,938	125,289,518	5/9,172 44
	183,2884,755 h	41,386,194	137,580,339	582,104 85
100	.104, 160, 605	40,741,723	144,002,338	655,385.74
PO	-114,124,566	52,366,976	100,491,512	971,865 61
	150,249,250	63,259,231	136,548,511	\$35,655 49
SOCIAL PRESI	145,792,425	74,991,279	218,725,718	965,602.94
500	280,742 313	75,759,617	309,500,930	1,085,139 44
Ø	.196,450,169	67,279,241	201,747,850	1,244,972 15
:Si	.194,543,539	69,619,502	264,152,841	1,486,983 73
S08	.196,940,134	73,921,885	279,000,019	1,552,825 51
	.167,221,714	65,011,361	292,233,515	1,954,855 29
	186, 350, 948	64,045,922	252 154 930	1,394,136 65
	.176,513,002	61,282,539	227,605,654	2,051,532.56
Philips	.164,965,314	64, 273, 263	225, 220, 070	1,747,518 50
	171,907,591	64,789,532	236,727,143	1,000,418 55
	.177,207,978	62,707,527	259,095,517	2.096 101 10
History	-183,480,554	64,471,410	244,952,604	2,520,146 71
Moune	. 187, 515,896	39,837,913	247, 153, 299	2.681,725 30
Peder	.193,028,626	61,184,467	254, 195, 323	2,715,510 25
	-197,741,999	50,455,204	236,437,143	3,00x,702.5;
850	.207,142,576	79,919,240	26,051,816	5.290,005 02
	.227 / 15,586	96, 696, 801	\$20,110,057	2,524,495.94
152	.153, 278, 384	98,490,042	351,768,436	3,790,511 05

The following extract of a letter, addressed to the officer in our Poet Office Department having, under the supervision of the Postmaster-General, the charge of our foreign mail arrangements, will be recognized as in answer to a letter the larger part of which was published in The Intelligencer of 27th December:

Coleman and Interactional Postage Association, Society of Asse, Johnst. Adelph London, Friday, Jan 21, 19

Dear Six: "I am much oblived for your explanation relative to the "transit dues," which cleared up doubts in my mind as to several points.

The conclusion of your excellent letter includes a misaprehension of the views of this Association with respect to foreign postage. We do not advocate a "reduction of the ceran postage" merely, but a simple rule which shall suply to the postage on foreign letters generally, namely: that each country entering into the proposed Convention shall fair so we charge on foreign letters, sent that charge shall be the same to all countries subscribing the Convention that the postage be prepaid in all cases, and no charge whatever made on delivery of the letter. Thus each country will inke all the postage on outgring, and none on incoming letters; and that, consequently, all occurate between the the Fost-Offices of foreign countries will be readered an encessary; in arrangement to be made with those countries where transit is effected. This scheme will be more eveleped shortly, when I will communicate with you spain.

In the meantime, the Association is turning its attention

again. In the meantime, the Association is turning its attention especially to colonial postage; and a uniform penny rate to all four dependencies will be proposed to Parliament at an early day next session; and we are very sanguine of success. That step once taken, the question of foreign postage will become only a matter of time, and that not very leaves to the proposed of the postage will become only a matter of time, and that not very leaves to the proposed of the propo

age will become only a matter of time, and that not very long.

I am, don't Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. W. Yare, Corresponding Secretary.

From a printed circular of the Association we observe that, at a meeting of the Council held on the 8th January, 1839, it was resolved:

"That the first object of the Association is to extend the system of uniform penny postage, already in operation between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, to the whole of the British Colonies and Possessions. The total amount of postal revenue derived from all the colonies does not exceed \$250,000 a year. The whole, obviously, could not be sacrificed by the measure proposed; but it would be sound national policy to abandom even the whole to promote in so emment a degre the commerce, education, freedomics and the mother country.

dom of communication and friendly relations between the colonies and the mother country.

The main principles of the Association are indicated by the following resolutions of the 10th of August:

"1. That it appears to this Association that all the arguments used by Mr. Rowland Hill in favor of the justice of a uniform rate of postage in the United Kingdom, apply certainly to Colonial, and probably to foretin correspondence.

"2. That the cost of conveyance, as was proved by Mr. Rowland Hill, is regulated far more by the number of letters sent than by the distance they are conveyed: and that, therefore, a uniform rate for all distances appears most just.

inst.

3. That the Association welcomes the recognition of principle in the recent adoption of uniform rates for red papers to some of our colonies.

5. That prepayment, with its simplicity and convenipplies to colonial and foreign as well as to inland spondence."

We had the pleasure vesterday of seeing one of the medals awarded at the World's Fair, and also one of the diplomas signed by Prince Albert, and a beautifully-bound volume containing a report of the Ju-ries which made the awards at that celebrated collection ries which made the awards at finst celebrated collection of the industry and ingenuity of all nations. They were the property of Hon. Zadock Prait, of New-York, the most extensive tanner in the Union. Mr. Prait was formerly a very active and useful member of Congress, is now President of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of New-York, and recently he was the President of the of New York, and recently he was the Freedent of the College of Democratic Electors of the State of New York. He is one of those able and energetic men who have done so much to elevate labor and develop the resources of the country; and his career, while it exemplifies the power of enterprise and energy, furnishes a most wholesome stimulus to independent and upright exertion, and an example to all young Americans.

[National Intelligence: 197]

Mr. Giddings has declined, we see, to bring forward the Wilwot Proviso, as an addition to the Nebraska Territorial bill. We are glad he has had sense enough to adopt this course. [Alexandria (Va.) Gazette. ebrank Territoria nough to adopt this course. [Alexandria (Va.) Gazetie. It is not often we find a Southern paper approving of Mr. Giddings's course.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES. Gratton and the Irish Volunteers. BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The eloquent Irish Patriot and Exile, THOS. F. MEAGHER delighted an immense audience on Monday night, at Metropolitan Hall, by the delivery of his lecture upon "Gratian and the Irish Volunteers." The Napper Tandy Guards, the Sixty ninth Regiment, Col. Doheny, and the Meagher Cadets, attended in full uniform. Manahan's Band entertained the house, while waiting, with some popular Irish and American airs. Every available seat was occupied long before the hour named. At 8 P.M. Mr. Meagher made his appearance, accompanied by His Honor Mayor Westervolt, N. B. Blust, Esq., ex-Recorder Tallmadge, Theodore E. Tomlinson, and several eminent citizens.

His Honor Mayor Westervelt, on the part of the

Committee of Arrangements, introduced Mr. Meagher, amid prolonged and enthusiastic applause, cries of "Three cheers more," "Three cheers for McManus,"
"Three cheers for Mitchell," all of which were hearti ly responded to.

Mr. Meagher said he did not think that he should be accused of any impropriety if he deviated from the practice usual on such occasions, by postponing his abject for a few moments, to thank them for the warmth of their reception, which, as he understood it. was not given to him as a public locturer, but to mark their approbation of his sentiments and conduct. [Loudapplause. [He then delivered a very eloquent discourse on the eminent Irish orator and the patriot, Grattan, abounding with those beautifully rounded periods and impassioned passages which distinguish Mr. Meagher's speeches-always carrying his suditory with him The subject was one well calculated to rouse the fire of patriotic eloquence for which Mr. M. is justly re-nowned, end no one could doubt—as they listened to his impassioned discourse—that he was speaking from the heart, if not to the heart. The locture was almost momentarily interrupted by schement applause. We notice a few of the leading points. Mr. M. observed that the ancestry of Henry Grailen was a matter of to consequence. It was unnecessary to say much con-cerning the birth of Grattan. He was not one of the spon the cradle in which they are rocked. The true hing-the legitimate ruler-spoke only of one ancestor. one creet, the flag she stood by. Such a man wa Henry Grattan-the worthiest branch of that old stock, which, deeply rooted in the Irish soil, has stood many a rude stroke, and is still to the good. His parentage fur nished guarantees for the genius and the courage which sustained him throughout his high career-that is, if there be any virtue in what they call "blood," and the excellencies of our nature-like an old custle, a stud of croce, or a suit of livery-ere, in a family way, transmissible. It might be well enough to say, how ever, that at the time of his birth, (1746,) his father was Recorder of the City of Dublin, and afterward occupied a seat in Parliament. His mother was supeed to the gallant spirit evinced by young Grattan, and the fact that the same almost rash contempt for danger was one of his leading characteristics. In that day, in Ireland, every man fought merely to oblige his neigh bor. In 1765 we find Grattan's name entered upon the books of the Middle Temple, London, as every Irish law student did and does, to eat his way through a succession of dinners to the bar. Grattan, while in Lon don, spent most of his time at the opera, the thestre, and in the houses of Parliament. There was tempta-tion enough for him too; Garrick Macklin, Quinn, and Mossop, were on the stage, and in the upper house he

listened to Lord Chatham, whose scowl gave Robert Walpole a pain in the back. Edmund Burke was in the Commons. In these scenes and amid these temptations, is it to be wondered at that Grattan acquired a distante for the legal profession ! His client should be a nation, and her freedom the only brief from which he should speak. He became uneasy and sad, he deserted the fushionable London lounges, and in his loiterings in Windror Forest, and afterward by the clear brown current of the Liffey, the groves of Swift and Vanessa, he grew convinced that he was right-he determined to persevere. This spirit gave rise to many incidents, at which no one laughed louder or longer than himself. His landledy in London wrote to his friends that he was crazy, that he continually walked about his room calling upon some imaginary individual, whom he addressed as "Mr. Speaker." by a gallows one night he commenced speaking to e empty chains, when a passer by exclaimed, "Why, how the d-l did you get down." A short time afterward, in the Senate, he was called a crazyman by Edmund Burke, who like many Iriehmen of the present day, made over his genius and his labor to a country not his own. Such men have had costly funerals by the princes and potentates of the earth, panegyrics and storied monments; but they have lost what was better than allthe nions love, the fond remembrances of the people among whom they were born and bred, and among whom they should have lived, and fought, and died Such men, Gratten said, imagine they represent something higher than their own country, when, is fact, they only represent their salaries. "Let me tell those gentlemen," said he, "that if they are not frish nen they

are nothing." This was the madman who in his wild ravings thought that Ireland might once be free. Grattan took his seat in Parliament on the same day that Washington accepted the command of the American forces, under the old elm tree in Cambridge. His first speech was against the conscription of four thousand Irish troops, with whom England desired to cut the threats of her American brethren. Both men had the freedom of their country to work out-both succeeded, but the triumph of the one was reversed, while that of the latter still remains untouched. At this time England was full of kusiness abroad; but there was little or no trouble in Tipperary, and all the troops were drawn off from Ireland. The mother country, the kind, old dowager, therefore concluded to send her grenadiers to administer gunpowder tes to the Americans, and to twist into cartridges the stamp paper which the revolu-tionary fathers had discarded. Loyal people in Ireland became alarmed—only the loyal people in Ireland ever became alarmed. The executive was on its last legs, so much embarrassed that it was obliged to borrow £20,000 from Latouche's private bank, and so weak was its credit that when the Lord Lieutenant applied for another loan be was genteely refused. Then did the people enroll themselves by companies, regiments, brigades, into the ranks of the Volunteers Ireland was said to be at the mercy of the invader. The rich enrolled themselves from the instinctive desire for self-preservation, and the poor because they felt the hope for liberty, which has never died. In a few months the Volunteers and inted to ferty thousand men, and England saw her despised tributary stand schnowledged her superior. Then it was that Grattan shone out resplendent. He said, "let the friends of liberty rejoice at this means of safety—the hour of re-demption is at hand." He hoped it was. England was weak, and in the hands of Ireland her fate rested. The day will come again when England will be struck with infirmity, and let go her hold upon Ireland. Grattan knew that he had to set free his country from the oppression of English Lords and Commons. With him the fate of England was a secondary affair. He said that he knew of no gratitude which should oblige Ireland to be subservient to England. In the spring of the year 1780, Lord North was turned out of office, and the new ministry came in with good prospects : but their faces darkened. The beggar was no longer in rags, but stood before them in uniform and cross-belts, The Volunteers numbered a hundred thousand men, while the King's troops mustered but five thousand. An English regiment balted to allow a regiment of Volunteers to pass, who had advanced with bayonets at the charge, to dispute the pass. Fox saw at once that there was nothing to be done by force. The force for once was all on the right side. He thought it better to try a little diplomacy. It is always the same way with English Whiggery. When Samson is strong, Delilah seduces him. Grattan loved Lord Charlemont-tenderly and intensely loved him. Fox knew it, and sent Charlemont to him to ask that the declaration of Irish rights might be held over for a few days. Grattan was when Charlemont called upon him; but his eye flashed and his frame seemed imbued with new life as he exclaimed: "No time! no time! The question is public property, and shall not be postponed!" After ward, he and Lord Charlement were invited to take office, and refused, on the ground that offices held in Ireland were under the induence of the English Gov erament, which was always opposed to, and frequently in direct collision with, the interests of Ireland. Let this example be a warning to those gentlemen who pretend to serve Ireland with the gag in their mouths, the colperfidy in their pockets. The speaker gave a beautiful description of the appearance of Dublin when Grattan made his memorable speech, and the Volunteers were on parade in front of the Parliament House. Dublin has never since seen such a day. England bowed the knee for once. How the glory of that day darkened-how the Volunteers were disbanded-and how the Senate was dismissed-were topics which the speaker had not the time or heart to discuss. That the Irish Parliament should be reformed he did not deny

In the fullest and broadest significance of the phrase -it was a great occasion, and in Henry Grattan there was a man equal to that occasion. Then, as now, the example of America quickened the pulse, confirmed the resolves, deepened the confidence of the wronged, the armed, the aspiring communities of Europe.

but when built again it should not be fashioned after the model of Westminster, but after that of Washing-

To this example did Grattan on that glorious day apesl, when he said "Before you decide on the practicability of being slaves forever, look to America. Whatever is bold and disconsolate-sullen virtue and wounded pride-all, all to that point will precipitate, and what you trample on in Europe will sting you in America. When Philadelphia or whatever the American appoints for Empire, sends forth her Ambassadors to the ent Kings in Europe and manifests to the world her in dependence and power, do you imagine you will persuade Ireland to be satisfied with an English Parliament, making laws for her-satisfied with a refusal to her loyalty, of these privileges which were offered to

It was done. The community would not be sold. The armed presence of the Nation would not bend. The claim of England was cancelled on the spot, and the mighty Empire—the Royal Elephant, with the epolls of India on its back—whose march is with the -gave in, was decile-aye! gentle as a sucking dove. [laughter]-went down upon the knees for once, to that poor stripling who, in the language of the great orstor of our race, went forth as it were, with not but a stone and a sling, and the favor of heaven to ac complish its redemption.

How the glory of that day was darkened; how the volunteers disbanded; how the Senate was dismissed how a condition of society and government, meaner end more disastrous than before, was rigorously imposed. I have neither time nor heart to tell. Nor is it here required-for the policy of our focs, which promulgates the less creditable chapters of our history, so that in our bad name among the strangers they may have an spology for the deeds they have done and the mischief they would perpetuate—this policy-exhaustless in its cunning, as it is conscienceless in its daringhas made known, in speech and pamphlet, the venality

which undermined the fabric reared by Grattan.

That the Irish Parliament was an imperfect institu ion, that it deserved the greater share of the distrust, the censure, the aversion, the insubordination with which it was visited, I am not here to deny, but to assert. But that it should have, therefore, been reformed, and not pulled down, is what all sensible and upright men will hold to be equally correct, wise and

They have pulled the building down, however, be cause, as the complecent knaves asserted, it was nar row in its proportions, inadequate in its functions, and sheltered much profligacy within its precincts, and in doing so, have taught the children of the volunteers, that, should it be rebuilt, it must, to stand forever, and dely the vermin at its base, the pick axe and the storm, it must be set on broader foundations, be built of sound-er materials—be fashioned not after the model of Westminster but that of Washington-floud applause again and sguin renewed]—and be inhabited by the spirit of the people, in its fullness and integrity, one and indi-

The Parliament of Ireland is no more. The last of the Velunteers has been borne to his grave. And so, too, their successors and their betters—the men of '98 -the men who had a keener sagacity, sharper swords, a better style of action, though a less casy fortune then the soldiers of Dungannon. The streets of Dublin are silent now. The hoofs that pawed the pavement on that day vex the dull stones no more. The beauty that shone as the hues of the morning through the vision of freedom, has vanished in the night that came upon the land—the throbbing heart has grown still beneath the shroud—the white arms that bore those chains of crusted gold have withered like the leaves of the lily, have been strewn upon the earth, have become the sport of the wind and the spoil of the worm. [Ap-

In a silent hall, into the desolate seclusion of which no busy or inquisitive foot intrudes, and where the dust falling from the cornices might steal a languid sound from the marble slab beneath, so deep the repose that dwells there by night and day-in this silent hall stands the statue of Henry Grattan-erected, as the inscription in a foreign tongue with a plaintive modesty relates, "by a country not ungrateful."

Thus has passed away all that was perishable of that day. Yes! all that was perisbable-all that had not been steeped in the living waters, and with their virtue been made vital and invulnerable. Not so the lessons which made that day, more than the pageantry that illumined it, the brighest in our annals.

These remain-glowing with the spirit from which they emansted, and clad with a vesture of beauty, which neither the moth, nor the mildew, nor the world shall deface. Elicited by a singular event-addressed to a certain description of men-the special element moved by which the Island, shackled as it was, swelled beyond the measure of her chains, rose from her be ! in the ocean, and got nearer to the sun-they have an influence, an adaptation, a glory, serviceable and com mon to all generations, communities and epochs.

Those lessons of propriety, citizenship, courage, and pure ambition, which quickened the sense of wrong, but did not inflame it with an impure vengeance-which enpobled it into the perception of a great duty, and sanctified it with a moral excellence while they fed it with a military ardor-those lessons which taught the countrymen of Swift and Berkeley, of Plunket, the Geraldines and Sarsfield, that their country should no longer be a wretched colony, returning thanks to her Governor for his rapine, and to her King for his op pression-nor yet a squabbling sectary, perplexing her little wits and firing her furious statutes with bigotry, sophistry, disabilities and death, to transmit to posteri tv insignificance and war-but that she should be an in dustrious, liberal and courageous nation, exempt from the caprice or charity of any other power on earth, pursing a growing people, moulding and multiplying an opulent estate, straid not to look antiquity in the face, and copy and excel the best features of the ancient commonwealth, until she left mankind nothing to question, but everything to admire-those lessons of toleration which, in an age of intolerance, he addressed to the bigots who, to use his own torrible description. would make a monopoly of God and an exclusive principle of Omnipotence-[loud applause]-reminding them, and all who would come after them, inheriting their stupidity or their viciousness, that it is the error of sects to value themselves more upon their differ ences than upon their religion, and in those difference to forget the essential principles of the Gospel, while they vainly imagine they have found the mystery of salvation-reminding them and us, and all men, that what delayed the happiness delayed the civilizationdelayed the freedom of Ireland, was the inculcation of doctrines the reverse of these-the perpetuation of religious discord, than which not all the other causes of oan misery-not all the tragic machinery of the clobe-not all the instruments of civil rage and do mestic murder-could produce so foul a demon; for it privileged every other vice, and gave birth to infidelity. These lessons, vital with these immortal truths, yet remain to us from out the week of that day; and in these lessons, though he sleeps in the Abb Westminster, Henry Grattan still lives!

The applause at the conclusion was continued loud and long; and it was some time before the hall was

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

The weather for the past two days has seen cool and fine. The slight covering of snow has disappeared, and the streets are in very good order.

EXTERTAINMENTS .- Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture in the Popular Course to night, the subject being "The Past our Benefactor."

—Rev. Dr. Firch will this evening commence a series of lectures upon California.

-The Women's Temperance Meeting in Brooklyn takes place to-night. Mrs. Bloomer, Miss Antoinette Brown and Miss Anthony are to speak.

-Mr. L. WILKINS will speak upon Temperance this evening at No. 68 East Broadway. -At Numeros, the Opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be repeated by Madame Sontag and Company.

—At the BROADWAY, "St. Cupid," the Dancers, and

Shocking Events.' -At Wallack's, "Money," and "High Life Below

-At Buaron's, "St. Cupid" and "Paris and Lon--At the Museum, "The Old Folks at Home," after-

noon and evening.

—At the Cracus, "St. George and the Dragon," and other entertainments. -At Woop's, Ethiopian varieties; burlesque lectures,

dances, &c. -At BRYAN'S, a well filled gallery of Christian Art. -At BANVARD'S, the great Panorama of the Holy

Land, day and evening. -At RISLEY's, the scenery of the renowned River

-At METROPOLITAN HALL, the mammoth Panorama of the Mississippi River.

Second Sight, &c.

-At HELLER's, the Wonders of Witchcraft, Magic.

Jerrold, was brought out at two theaters (Broadway and Burton's) on Monday night, and is underlined at a third, (Wallack's.) It was fairly received, we believe, in both houses. As a really new play is a lovelty in our City, we give an outline of this one, which was first enacted before Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, on the 21st ult. and is now running at the Princess Theater, with Mrs. C. Kean as ' Dorothy The action is located at the period of the Jacobite rising, when the agents of the Hanoverian Government were supposed to be searching every nook of England for conspirators. Mr. Under Secretary Zero is one of the most zealous of these huntsmen looking upon every thing which he does not fully understand as treasonable. In looking over letters from the post-office, he finds one written by "Dorothy Fudd," a resident at some place called "The Lilacs. He snuffs treason, and forthwith resolves to inspect "The Lilacs," and so does his nephew, Sir Valentine May, although from a very different purpose -namely, a liking for Dorothy, merely because of her name and the name of her residence. Valentine first strives at "The Lilacs," which proves to be a boarding-school kept by Dr. Budd. He becomes charmed with Dorothy, and resolves to offer himself as usher to the school, thus disappointing Dr. Budd, who hoped he had a new pupil. Putting aside his fine clothes, Valentine takes the humble garb of an usher, at a salary of ten pounds per year, for which all sorts of learning are expected. He soon becomes really in love with Dorothy and she with him; they have staked their happiness upon one another, and the schoolmaster boasts how fine a couple they will make. But Dorothy is beloved by her cousin Ensign Belledeur, who will not easily yield. Bellefleur is seen found out by Valentine to be a real Jaco-bite traiter, and Valentine is mistaken by Belledeur for a spy. In the meantime a real spy in the employ of the Under Secretary appears, gets a clue to the truth about Bellefleur, and, under a promise to send his boys to Dr. Budd's school, goes off to get soldiers to arrest the Ensign. Valentine and Dorothy being now eft alone, a fine love dialogue ensues, in which he swears by "St. Cupid" she shall have rare Christmas sport. The second act finds the pretended usher instailed, and introduces a new character, Queen Bee, an old Gipsey woman, who alarms the Doctor, a stauuch loyalist, by telling him there's a traitor in the house, and pointing suspicion at the new usher. Dorothy, like a true woman, is only the more delighted at finding her lover to be a hero in disguise, and vows to save him at all hazards. Another fine dialogue follows between her and Valentine, full of dark hints on the one side, bewilderment on the other, and a succession of cross purposes on both. She vows she would die to save her lover in such a situation, and he thinks she means Bellefleur, is rendered savage by the inopportune approach of that personage. He snatches up a violin and plays a minuet, requesting Dorothy to dance, in order that the serious nature of their conversation may not be discovered, and, for Bellesleur's peculiar delectation, he changes it suddenly to a well known Jacobite tune, which he plays with such vigor as to bring in the old Doctor, perspiring with loyal horror at the sound of the treasonable air. Hot words again ensue, followed by a challenge and a blow, after which all the parties leave the stage except Valentine, who is soon disturbed by the entrance of the Gipsey, seeking the best market for her treachery. The comisstrength of the piece is in the ensuing scene between these two. Valentine frightens her by turning fortuneteller himself, and predicting a dreadful series of Bridewell, oakum-picking and whipping, of which conscience strengthens the probability. The Queen

Bee is about in pitiable perturbation to "tell all she knows," when Dorothy enters and follows the two

retreating, dying with a laudable curiosity to know the nature of their conversation. The third act finds every complication more complicated than ever. Valenting is suspected by Dorothy of treason, but he clears himself by his protestations, and in a fit of prudent gene rosity determines to get rid of his rival, the real traitor, by favoring his escape. Just then the Under Secretary arrives, when it appears that Queen Boe had been his spy all along, but has left him for better wages. The Jacobire Belledeur is locked up in the house, but Val. entine manages to give Queen Bee the key. She disappears for a minute, and on her return without her hat and clock the murder is out that Belleteur had slipped off in Gipsey attire. The Ensign being thus safe, Valentine discovers his rank of Kuighthood, and the curtain fails upon their prospective marriage. The play contains many of the brilliant periods for which Jerrold is famous. The plot is not remarkably clear, nor properly connected, yet the action is easy and natural, and the dialogue occasionally with and always finished. It will very likely become favorite piece, as soon as the actors are "broken in

MADAME SONTAG'S PRIVATE CONCERT .-- The Acting Committee of the Institution called the Hope, having appointed John D. Russ, James W. White and Luther C. Carter, Trustees of the fund raised by the Concert held at Niblo's Saloon, Jan. 29, the said True tees hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$2,708 as the gross proceeds of the evening. The Trustees, in behalf of the Committee, tender their warmest thanks to the ladies of the Superintending Committee, whose personal efforts contributed so materially to the success of the undertaking ; to Madame Soutag, to whose liberality they are indebted for the Concert, and to the other distinguished artists who so generously volun teered their services on that occasion, also to Mr Chickering for the use of two grand pianos.

PHRENOLOGY .- Mr. Fowler, having spent several months in the West, lecturing, has just returned to the City, and expects soon to give a course of lectures on his favorite science to our citizens.

Gen. Pience was expected in this city last night, but he did not leave Boston. The time of his arrival, and the place of his sojourn for one night only, are arranged, but for the sake of his peace and com fert, we decline to make further disclosures. Tammany is on the qui vive, however, and he will be remark ably fortunate if the jackals do not hunt him out.

In the Board of Aldermen, last night, Alderman Peck, in presenting a resolution that fire works be ordered for the celebration of Washington's birthday, stated that he understood the Controller said that he would not pay any expenses for such a

Ald Ward said he considered it very extraordinary that the Mayor had not as yet made any communi tion on that subject to the Board. He was the first Mayor whoever pursued such a course, and the public ought to know if the memory of Washington was about being forgetten.

All those opposed to the widening of Chatham st. are requested to meet the Committee on Streets at the Street Commissioner's Office, Hall of Records, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Captain Wilson, which sailed from this port on the 12th De-cember for Panama, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 3d

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES .- The Whig Almanae for 1853 contains the Statistics of Churches in the United States of every denomination giving the number of churches, church members, amount of church property, &c., &c., prepared from the late census.

The Caloric ship Eriesson, Lowber, for Norfolk, sailed yesterday. She passed Pier No. 1, East River, precisely at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes, and through the Narrows at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes, make ing the time I hour and 28 minutes, which would bring her rate of ageed 6 miles per hour, the tide at the time being full flood, and about turning ebb. The motion of the wheel was very regular, without the slightest perceptive atand on any revolution.

The Ericsson goes with but one person on board, except those directly interested, and that is Captain Sands, of the U. S. Navy. Mr. Hogg, the builder of the en-gines, is also along. There were many urgent applications for the voyage, but as not a tenth could have been accommodated, all were refused. On arriving at Norfolk, the Secretary of the Navy is expected to visit the ship, and from him and Captain Sands the public will undoubtedly get the facts of the voyage in a form that will place the question of the value of the Ericeson engine beyond dispute.

We learn that more than four hundred applications JERROLD'S NEW PLAY .- "St. Cupid, or bave been made, from different parts of the Derothy's Fortune," a three-act comedy by Douglass for engines, to be built on the Ericsson principle. It prepare the drawings for this large number, from which to build them, it is his intention to have stereotype plates prepared, from which any number of copies can be taken. Five engines are now in process of co tion on this plan, varying from ten to fifteen horse power. By April next, the business is expected to proceed with greater rapidity.

> AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- Farmer's Club .-There was a meeting of this club at the rooms of the American Institute, at noon yesterday. There was a good attendance. General Tallmadge presided. Mesers. Livingston, Pell, Dr. Underhill, Judge Van Wyck, Livingston, Pell, Dr. Underhill, Judge Van Wyck, Benj Pike and others were present. The club took up the subject of new plants, American Madder and Sumach, the Locust and its Borers. In a letter from Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich of Utica, was stated his success in cultivating foreign potatoes. A letter was also read from Samuel B. Hollday, of Providence, concerning the cultivation of corn. A bag of flesh colored corn and a barrel of Dover Potatoes were sent with the letter to this club. A farmer's club has been formed in Providence, the letter stated with good prospects.
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> Mr. Edward Pell remarked upon the forest trees of America, viz. oek, chestnut, beach, elm, ash, maple, ceder, pine, tulip button, locusts, wild cherry, mulberry, perfevonia, imperialis, poplars, magoolia, white spruce, iron wood, cyprese, water locust, willow, sae safras, walnut, &c. &c.
>
> Mr. H. Meigs submitted a paper on the cultivation

safras, wainut, &c. &c.

Mr. H. Meigs submitted a paper on the cultivation of the Japan pes. The land must be rich, deeply tilled, and divided into squares of four feet each. With a blust sick mark holes an inch deep in the centers, in which put a pea and cover with earth. Two persons would plant an acre before dinner. No other plant nor a weed should be allowed in the field—which should be perfectly clean and tilled. One of the extensive class of Tebacea consists of more than 3,000 varieties, according to Lindley in his vegetable kingdom.

bacea consists of more than 3,000 varieties, according to Lindley in his vegetable kingdom.

Dr. Underhill, of Westchester County, made some remarks upon shade trees. He hoped that the general planting of shade trees on the borders of streets and highways, would be agitated. Much value would be added to the farms of any section where shade trees were generally planted as an ornament. The alianthus the denounced as a nulsance, totally unit for the purpose as a shade tree, and very offensive.

GEN. TALLMADGE—It has one virtue, the worms avoid it.

DR. UNDERHILL—Yes, sir. It is offensive to man, beast and insect—none of them will touch it. Solon Robinson read an article in an Agricultural pa-

Solon Robinson read an article in an Agricultural paper on the subject of the cultivation of Sumach. In opposition to Dr. Underhill, he did not wish to see the highways lined with forest trees—we cannot afford the ground. But, he would like to see the roads lined with the choice qualities of the hardler fruits, so that the passer by or the weary traveler could refresh himself and feel no inclination to cross the fence to trespass upon the fruits of the farm or carden.

on the fruits of the farm or garden.

The wild cherry tree was spoken of by Mr. Pell as useful smoog fruit trees. They always attracted the caterpiller and could there be destroyed. The fruit

caterpiller and could there be destroyed.

trees were thus saved from insects.

Upon the subject of the Locust tree and its enemy.

Judge Meigs said that beetles gather upon Locust-trees
in September and course up and down the trunks in
pursuit of their mates, or to drive away their rivals,
stopping now and then to salute those they meet. Having
paired, the female, attended by her parmer, creeps over
the bark, searching the crevices with her antenna, and
drouging therein her snow-white eggs, in clusters of paired, the lemane, steenhead by her partner, and the bark, searching the crevices with her antenna, and dropping therein her snow-white eggs, in clusters of seven or eight together. The eggs are soon backed, and the grubs immediately burrow into the bark, devouring the softer inner substance, that suffices for their nourishment until the approach of winter, during which they remain at rest in a torpid state. In the spring they bore through the sep-wood, more or less deeply, into the trunks. The sife of their operations may be known by the ooxing out of the sap, and the dropping of the dust from the holes. The tree is greatly injured thereby. Covering the trunks of the trees with grafting composition, or whitewashing, may prevent the female from depositing her eggs upon them. But this is sof feasible where large numbers of trees are standing. Much evil might be prevented by employing children occllect beetles while in the act of providing for the continuation of their kind. A common black bottle, continuation of their kind. A common black bottle, containing a little water, would be a suitable vessel to receive the beetles as fast as they are gathered, and they should be emptied into the fire to destroy them.